

Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

LAIS, P. MIKE 1976 *Gerrhonotus cedrosensis*.***Gerrhonotus cedrosensis* Fitch
Cedros Island alligator lizard**

Gerrhonotus cedrosensis Fitch, 1934:6. Type-locality, "cañon on southeast side of Cedros Island, Lower California, Mexico." Holotype, adult male, California Academy of Sciences 56187, collected by J. R. Slevin on 23 July 1923 (holotype examined by author).

Elgaria cedrosensis: Tihen, 1949:595.

- **CONTENT.** No subspecies have been described.
- **DEFINITION.** A small-sized species of *Gerrhonotus* (maximum snout-vent length about 96 mm., tail length about twice snout-vent length), with dorsal scales in 47 to 51 (mean 49) transverse rows and 14 longitudinal rows. The ventral scales are in 57 to 60 (mean 59) transverse rows. There are usually 8 post-nasals, and the interoccipital plate is single. Dorsal scales of the body and tail are moderately keeled. Temporals and scales of the arm are devoid of keels. The ground color of the head and body is steel gray to tan, with the dorsal surface sometimes flecked with greenish gold. The venter is pale gray with longitudinal dark lines along the centers of the scale rows. The transverse dorsal bands number 11 to 14 (mean 12), and are often broken on the back, regular on the sides, and include scales with white posterior margins. The bands continue onto the tail as a row of middorsal spots. The head is marked with dark along the margins of the plates.

• **DESCRIPTIONS.** The species is diagnosed and described in Fitch (1934, 1938).

• **ILLUSTRATIONS.** No illustrations have been published.

• **DISTRIBUTION.** Cedros Island, Baja California, Mexico.

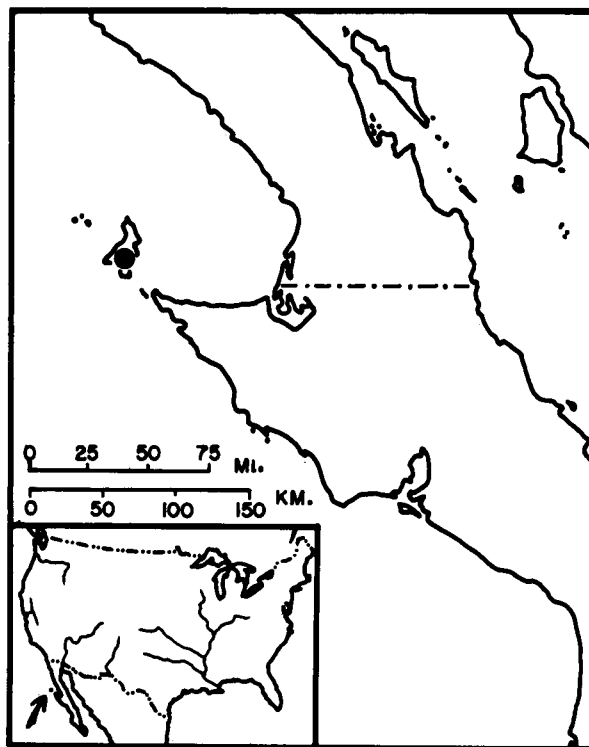
• **FOSSIL RECORD.** None.

• **PERTINENT LITERATURE.** The best taxonomic treatment is by Fitch (1938), others include Fitch (1934), Tihen (1949), Stebbins (1958), and Waddick (1963). Fitch (1938) compares *G. cedrosensis* to both *G. multicarinatus* and *G. paucicarinatus*. Savage (1960) mentioned the geographic position of *G. cedrosensis* in a distributional example of the paired allopatric species *G. multicarinatus* and *G. paucicarinatus*. Distributional notes are in Fitch (1934, 1938), and Smith and Taylor (1950).

• **ETYMOLOGY.** The name *cedrosensis* refers to Cedros Island.

LITERATURE CITED

- Fitch, H. S. 1934. New alligator lizards from the Pacific Coast. *Copeia* 1934(1):6-7.
— 1938. A systematic account of the alligator lizards (*Gerrhonotus*) in the western United States and Lower California. *Amer. Midland Natur.* 20(2):381-424.



MAP. The solid symbol marks the type-locality, all other known localities are in this area.

- Savage, J. M. 1960. Evolution of a peninsular herpetofauna. *Syst. Zool.* 9(3-4):184-212.
Smith, H. M., and E. H. Taylor. 1950. An annotated checklist and key to the reptiles of Mexico exclusive of the snakes. *U. S. Natl. Mus. Bull.* (199):1-253.
Stebbins, R. C. 1958. A new alligator lizard from the Panamint Mountains, Inyo County, California. *Amer. Mus. Novitates* (1883):1-27.
Tihen, J. A. 1949. The genera of gerrhonotine lizards. *Amer. Midland Natur.* 41(3):580-601.
Waddick, J. W. 1963. A taxonomic study of gerrhonotine lizards. M. S. Thesis, University of Illinois, Urbana. 30 pp.

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